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22879 7590 06/02/2008 HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400				
EXAMINER PANNALA, SATHYANARAYA R				
ART UNIT 2164		PAPER NUMBER		
NOTIFICATION DATE 06/02/2008		DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/811,259

Applicant(s)

MAYO ET AL.

Examiner

Sathyanarayan Pannala

Art Unit

2164

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 February 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SE/US)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's Amendment filed on 2/15/2008 has been entered with amended claims 1, 4, 6-7, 12, 14, 16-17, 25. In this Office Action, claims 1-29 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-3, 5, 7-15 and 17-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Picher-Dempsey (US Patent 6,779,031) hereinafter Picher, and in view of Twiss et al. (USPA Pub. 2006/0168318 A1) hereinafter Twiss.

4. As per independent claim 1, Picher teaches a system and method to provide a quality of service (QoS) server that stores and monitors user sessions with Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) messages and in addition, the QoS server gathers event startup/teardown information and network router state information (col. 1, lines 45-49). Picher teaches the claimed, a web server interface that couples one or more guests to the Internet (Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 30-32). Picher teaches the claimed, a usage collector application that monitors usage of all of said guests (Fig. 3, col. 5, lines 15-19). Picher does not teach explicitly web pages cached in guest local memory. However, Twiss teaches the claimed, web cache software that caches web pages that may be of interest to one or more guests in a local memory of the access point (Fig. 4c, page 6, paragraph [0058]). Twiss also teaches the claimed, the access point is a single device that links one or more guests on personal computers to a broadband or telephone connector from which Internet access is obtained for the personal computers (Fig. 4c, page 7, paragraph [0065]). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of the cited references because Twiss's teachings would have allowed Picher's method to provide a web proxy cache, web requests (which use the Hyper-Text

Transport Protocol or HTTP) get sent via a proxy rather than going directly to the server that hosts the content. (page 1, paragraph [0016]).

5. As per dependent claim 2, Picher and Twiss combined teaches claim 1. Twiss teaches the claimed, the web cache software predicts web pages that are of interest to a guest based on that guest's usage pattern, and caches those pages in local memory (Fig. 3, page 2, paragraph [0016]).

6. As per dependent claim 3, Picher and Twiss combined teaches claim 1. Twiss teaches the claimed, the web cache software initiates a signal to the guest indicating that the cached pages are available for viewing (Fig. 2, page 2, paragraph [0016]).

7. As per dependent claim 5, Picher teaches the claimed, each of said guests includes an identification mechanism which is used by said usage collector to compile usage information specific to each guest (Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 65-66 and col. 4, lines 45-47).

8. As per dependent claim 7, Picher teaches the claimed, the local monitor couples to a remote monitor to provide the further analysis of the usage information to the remote monitor (Fig. 2, col. 4, lines 11-13).

9. As per dependent claim 8, Picher teaches the claimed, a diagnostic application

that launches when the usage collector detects an abnormality (Fig. 2, col. 4, lines 45-47).

10. As per dependent claim 9, Picher teaches the claimed, a management application that configures the local monitor to provide summary information to the remote monitor (Fig. 2, col. 4, line 66 to col. 5, line 7).

11. As per dependent claim 10, Picher teaches the claimed, a management application that requests programs from the remote monitor based on the result of diagnostic application (Fig. 2, col. 4, line 66 to col. 5, line 7).

12. As per dependent claim 11, Picher and Twiss combined teaches claim 1. Twiss teaches the claimed, the web cache application, diagnostic application, and management application are dynamically modified based on guest usage (Fig. 4c, page 2, paragraph [0020]).

13. As per independent claim 12, Picher teaches a system and method to provide a quality of service (QoS) server that stores and monitors user sessions with Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) messages and in addition, the QoS server gathers event startup/teardown information and network router state information (col. 1, lines 45-49). Picher teaches the claimed, monitoring at the access point usage patterns of the guest (Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 30-32). Picher does not teach explicitly teach locally

caching in the access point the information of interest. However, Twiss teaches the claimed, web cache software that caches web pages that may be of interest to one or more guests in a local memory of the access point (Fig. 4c, page 6, paragraph [0058]). Twiss also teaches the claimed, the access point is a single device that links one or more guests on personal computers to a broadband or telephone connector from which Internet access is obtained for the personal computers (Fig. 4c, page 7, paragraph [0065]). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of the cited references because Twiss's teachings would have allowed Picher's method to provide a web proxy cache, web requests (which use the Hyper-Text Transport Protocol or HTTP) get sent via a proxy rather than going directly to the server that hosts the content. (page 1, paragraph [0016]).

14. As per dependent claim 13, Picher and Twiss combined teaches claim 12. Twiss teaches the claimed, transmitting information relating to the guest's usage patterns to a remote server, and analyzing the guest's usage patterns at the remote server using artificial intelligence software, and correlating the guest's usage patterns with previously detected usage patterns to predict future usage patterns of the guest (Fig. 4c, page 2, paragraph [0020]).

15. As per dependent claim 14, Picher and Twiss combined teaches claim 12. Twiss teaches the claimed, the act of predicting includes proactively caching web sites that the

access point predicts the guest will want based on a topic for which the guest previously selected web sites. (Fig. 2, page 1, paragraph [0016]).

16. As per dependent claim 15, Picher and Twiss combined teaches claim 12. Twiss teaches the claimed, the act of predicting includes considering usage patterns of other guests (Fig. 4c, page 2, paragraph [0020]).

17. As per independent claim 17, Picher teaches a system and method to provide a quality of service (QoS) server that stores and monitors user sessions with Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) messages and in addition, the QoS server gathers event startup/teardown information and network router state information (col. 1, lines 45-49). Picher teaches the claimed, a plurality of access points that provide Internet access for one or more guests, each of said access points being a single device and including a web server interface and a usage collector application, with the usage collector application detecting information relating to guest usage (Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 24-35). Picher teaches the claimed, a remote management server that couples to said plurality of access points via the Internet, said remote server including a remote monitor and a database (Fig. 2, col. 4, lines 11-26). Picher teaches the claimed, the information relating to guest usage is transferred from the plurality of access points to the remote management server (Fig. 2, col. 4, lines 39-52). Picher does not teach explicitly analyze guest usage. However, Twiss teaches the claimed, the remote management server analyzes the guest usage using software stored in said database to

detect usage patterns, and the remote monitor downloads information to one or more access points to enhance the operation of the access point based on the detected usage pattern, on personal computers to a broadband or telephone connector from which Internet access is obtained for the personal computers (Fig. 4c-5, page 7, paragraph [0065-0066]). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of the cited references because Twiss's teachings would have allowed Picher's method to provide a web proxy cache, web requests (which use the Hyper-Text Transport Protocol or HTTP) get sent via a proxy rather than going directly to the server that hosts the content. (page 1, paragraph [0016]).

18. As per dependent claim 18, Picher teaches the claimed, the usage collector application also detects information relating to system usage, and said information relating to system usage also is transferred to the remote management server for analysis (Fig. 2, col. 4, lines 11-26).

19. As per dependent claim 19, Picher and Twiss combined teaches claim 17. Twiss teaches the claimed, at least one of the access points is a wireless access point that couples to the one or more guests via a wireless transmission medium (Fig. 4c-5, page 2, paragraph [0065]).

20. As per dependent claim 20, Picher and Twiss combined teaches claim 17. Twiss teaches the claimed, the software stored in the database and used to detect usage patterns comprises artificial intelligence software (Fig. 4c-5, page 7, paragraph [0066]).

21. As per dependent claim 21, Picher and Twiss combined teaches claim 17. Twiss teaches the claimed, the artificial intelligence software predicts web pages that are of interest to guests based on usage patterns, and the access points include a web cache application for locally caching web pages predicted to be of interest to guests (Fig. 4c-5, page 7, paragraph [0067]).

22. As per dependent claim 22, Picher teaches the claimed, the artificial intelligence software detects improper activity based on usage patterns, and provides instructions to an access point to take corrective action to minimize the effect of the improper activity (Fig. 2, col. 4, lines 45-47).

23. As per dependent claim 23, Picher teaches the claimed, the access points include a diagnostic application that analyzes the access points to detect possible errors (Fig. 2, col. 4, lines 53-65).

24. As per dependent claim 24, Picher teaches the claimed, the diagnostic software signals the remote monitor to download a program to an access point to assist in resolving a detected error condition (Fig. 2, col. 4, lines 53-65).

25. As per independent claim 25, Picher teaches a system and method to provide a quality of service (QoS) server that stores and monitors user sessions with Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) messages and in addition, the QoS server gathers event startup/teardown information and network router state information (col. 1, lines 45-49). Picher teaches the claimed, interfacing said access point with the multiple guests, and coupling the access point to the Internet (Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 30-32). Picher teaches the claimed, monitoring requests made by a guest to collect information on a guest's usage (Fig. 1, col. 2, line 63 to col. 3, line 1). Picher does not explicitly teach web pages cached in guest local memory. However, Twiss teaches the claimed, web cache software that caches web pages that may be of interest to one or more guests in a local memory of the access point (Fig. 4c, page 6, paragraph [0058]). Twiss also teaches the claimed, the access point is a single device that links multiple guests on personal computers to a broadband or telephone connector from which Internet access is obtained for the personal computers (Fig. 4c, page 7, paragraph [0065]). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of the cited references because Twiss's teachings would have allowed Picher's method to provide a web proxy cache, web requests (which use the Hyper-Text Transport Protocol or HTTP) get sent via a proxy rather than going directly to the server that hosts the content. (page 1, paragraph [0016]).

26. As per dependent claim 26, Picher teaches the claimed, monitoring requests also monitors operational parameters related to said access point (Fig. 1, col. 2, lines 53-55).

27. As per dependent claim 27, Picher teaches the claimed, diagnosing malfunctions of said access point (Fig. 1, col. 2, lines 51-62).

28. As per dependent claim 28, Picher teaches the claimed, managing said access point (Fig. 2, col. 4, lines 51-62).

29. As per dependent claim 29, Picher teaches the claimed, diagnosing means, and managing means are dynamically modified based on the guest's usage detected by said monitoring means (Fig. 3, col. 5, lines 8-24).

30. Claims 4, 6 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Picher-Dempsey (US Patent 6,779,031) hereinafter Picher, in view of Twiss et al. (USPA Pub. 2006/0168318 A1) hereinafter Twiss and further in view of Kasriel et al. (US Patent 6963874) hereinafter Kasriel.

31. As per dependent claim 4, Picher and Twiss combined teaches claim 1. Picher and Twiss does not explicitly teach the claimed, However, Kasriel teaches the claimed, a diagnostic application that identifies a cause for an increase in access time to retrieve a web site, and a management application that downloads a patch to the access point

to correct the increase in access time to retrieve the web site (Fig. 3a, col. 7, lines 46-51). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of the cited references because Kasriel's teachings would have allowed Picher's method to provide a data collection and reporting system that facilitates an evaluation of web-page's performance with memory requirements (col. 2, lines 46-48).

32. As per dependent claim 6, Picher teaches the claimed, a local monitor that collects usage information from the usage collector application and provides further analysis of the usage information (Fig. 2, col. 4, lines 3-4). Picher and Twiss do not explicitly teach generating a summary report for a web page. However, Kasriel teaches the claimed, generates a summary page of system status information and errors detected since the access point was last accessed by a remote server (Fig. 3a, col. 7, lines 1-4). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of the cited references because Kasriel's teachings would have allowed Picher's method to provide a data collection and reporting system that facilitates an evaluation of web-page's performance with memory requirements (col. 2, lines 46-48).

33. As per dependent claim 16, Picher and Twiss combined teaches claim 12. Picher and Twiss do not explicitly teach identifying problem. However, Kasriel's teaches the claimed, identifying an error or sub-optimal condition in the access point

and automatically downloading a patch to fix the error or the sub-optimal condition (Fig. 4C, col. 8, lines 15-28). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of the cited references because Kasriel's teachings would have allowed Picher's method to provide a data collection and reporting system that facilitates an evaluation of web-page's performance with memory requirements (col. 2, lines 46-48).

Response to Arguments

34. Applicant's arguments in the Remarks Section of the Amendment filed on 2/15/2008 have been fully considered but they are moot in view of new grounds of rejection and details as follows:

a) Applicant's argument regarding rejection of claims under 35 U.S.C. 103 stated as "Pitcher and Twiss, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest an access point that is a single device having the separate elements that link guests on personal computers to a broadband or telephone connector from which internet access is obtained for the personal computers."

In response to Applicant argument, Examiner agrees, Twiss teaches the access point. Twiss teaches with an example of P2P usage of router as an access point (see Twiss at Fig. 4c, page 7, paragraph [0065]).

Conclusion

35. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sathyanarayan Pannala whose telephone number is (571) 272-4115. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Rones can be reached on (571) 272-4085. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

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For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>.

Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Sathyanarayan Pannala/
Primary Examiner

srp
May 23, 2008